

periment of freedom in the West Indies a failure and the trouble to reconcile these conflicting views.

experiment of freedom in the West Indies as take the trouble to reconcile these conflicting, before they can expect the world to accept visions as final; and they must do much more.

On a careful comparison of the trade of West Indian Islands with this country, for different periods, before and since the emancipation act of 1830 by England, we are confronted by some curious results. During of slavery which preceded 1830, the value with the British West Indies, both in exports, was, in round numbers, \$20,500,000.

of no back the tide of African propagandism, and of his virgin soil and vast resources to the untram-

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unestablished industry of the white race. Can you, dare you hesitate in such a cause, or blink from such an issue? No, never. I shall not so long as I see such a awaying multitude as this rallying to the call of the Free Democracy enthusiasm kiodling into onbreake at the words "Free Labour and Reform."

MR. BLAIR'S PLAN OF EMANCIPATION

From The Evening Post.

on February last (Jan. 14) which has not been in this generation. The representative of a s

(F. RABEUS F. BLAIR, JR. OF ST. LOUIS), elected as a friend of emancipation by the most wealthy slave constituency in the country, rose in his seat above labour as enfeebling, exhausting and deadly, and to beg the government to assist in providing in Central America for the freed negro, as preliminary to a general scheme of emancipation. Such was the scope and purpose of the first speech made in the new legislature by the new representative from the city of St. Louis. Blair, our readers will remember, was elected to the legislature as the leader of the emancipation movement in

extension of slavery in the Territories. He was
Washington to do what he could towards mat-

Similarly disposed, might remove the most serious obstacle to the substitution of free for slave labour, and to foreign emigration. The first step in such a course, is to get rid of the slaves, for the better operatives will shun a country where labour is performed by a degraded caste. But then rises the question: Suppose we raise money and purchase freedom, what shall we do then? It is impossible for several hundred thousand idle, ignorant negroes among us, without trades, without thrifty habits,

under constant temptation to steal. It would be a temptation to them and to us, and, unless some satisfaction can be made for them, emancipation is

and perhaps in all the other slave States, is feasible, and for an indefinite number of years utterly impracticable. How, then, is emancipation made practicable? In other words, what rest and ought to be made for the negro when rest rights, without the capacities, of manhood? answer this question that Mr. Blair's speech was devoted; and the proposal of Gen. Quitman the Neutrality laws, as he believed, and as we the purpose of increasing the facilities, or a disinclination, the obstacles, to planting slavery

Admiral had the West India London, furnished the occasion. He is opposed to extending all over, and thinks, with Mr. Thayer, that the

of preventing its extension to the tropics is by paying the ground with free labour. The freedmen and those to be freed, are just the persons to be pioneers in such a colonization. While, as a rule, they are worse than useless here in the United States, they would be of incalculable benefit both to the negro and to the white emigrant, who, without aid, would be unfitted for the toil to which he is physically adapted by nature. They would be, too, a climate and soil which do not furnish the food and unthriftness with long winters and relative

part of Central America, however ignorant one might be, without resorting to theft, while the

Mr. Blair proposes that as fast as the slaves emigrated they should be colonised in some part of America—emigration being, we presume, a emancipation—and that they be protected the enjoyment of republican institutions by our Government. He shows that the more far-sighted Americans have always looked to some such provision as

and the time for such a movement is now, eminently propitious.

Mr. Blair's speech is evidently the fruit of reflection, and has the advantage over most propositions of the day, that it is not a mere generalization. It is a statement of the facts of the case, and of the position of the blacks, that it comes from a man who has spent all his life in the slave States and Territories, and who is, we presume, a slaveholder; who represents a constituency in the country, and who, therefore, is presumed not only to understand the subject, but to discuss it very thoroughly, but who speaks and acts with a responsibility which weighs upon our citizens. Such a speech from such a quarter is

he proposes for what, if Providence did not
things wisely, we should consider its great mis-

On the 19th December, the London Times, a leading article on the feasibility and propriety of the British West Indies with free emigration.

course of which the philanthropists of Exeter, and somewhat tartly taken to task for the alleged results of their experiment of emancipation.

prosperity of the British Antilles. Declared dangerous luxury for journalists as well as for the public, the article attacked the influence and the passion of sonorous periods betrayed in the *Times* into some extravagances of regard to the actual proclivity of the public in England, which were naturally followed in the 20th by the antidote of a second leader, the most incantations propositions of the first, with a more conspicuous emphasis upon the afforded by the condition of the British West Indies for a successful demonstration that

of the tropics by free labour is not the
which the partisans of slavery represent." This
is the position of the *London Times*, and keep

temptations which the possession of all power leads to the indulgence of independent whims and the neglect of inconvenient opinions, yet the popular favour which has attended the measures by which England has cultivated conviction of England are far too numerous to be committed against the whole scheme of human improvement to make it at all safe for any one who aspires to national greatness to trifle with the British sentiment which has been so long the subject of her legislation. If England forbears to echo the declaration of the Paris *Siecle*, "that the slave system has annihilated the moral influence of States in the world," it is only because, from

condition of public feeling in this country, and issues now pending between the advocates of

But while the London *Times* hastens to see on the abstract question of the relations of the law, it continues to lament the economic Parliament of 1830, and to deplore the well comparative as absolute, of the British. But this jeremiad of our contemporary seems at once somewhat over-vehement and somewhat criminate. The history of the British West

upon the available form, and we can conceive of no
holds to economical and political science more

needed or more likely to be needed would be. The arguments and appeals for such action are constantly made responsible are usually drawn from the trade reports alone, cases only from those of the trade reports with the two islands of Jamaica and Trinidad. It is quite certain that a retrograde movement in the productive capacity of Jamaica, due, quite as decided as the lapse from fertilization of Eastern Virginia, and while it seems that the resources of Trinidad have been no less exhausted than those of Southeastern

same time true that Barbadoes and Guis
hibited since 1830 a conspicuous improve
ment of wealth and progress. These who

surrounding "barrens" where the poor who eat clay, and by flattering promises and supply of raw whiskey, persuaded several

